POVERTY IN PAKISTAN AND ITS SOLUTIONS TO OVERCOME

OUTLINES

1. WHAT IS POVERTY?
2. POVERTY IN PAKISTAN
3. POVERTY CONDITION IN PAKISTAN
4. CAUSES OF POVERTY
5. SOLUTION OR REMEDIES FOR POVERTY

WHAT IS POVERTY?

It is a situation in which a person has less resources necessary to consume a certain minimum amount of goods. It consists of food, clothing, housing and other essentials. The best way to define poverty is income-based. It is the phenomenon of developing countries but it has long history as developed countries had experience it in past. It refers to the condition of not having the means to afford basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, health care, clothing and shelter. It is one of the most important and sensitive issue not only for Pakistan but for the whole world.

POVERTY IN PAKISTAN

. Poverty is the state in which a person has less resources or income than others within a society or country. Poverty is one of the major social problems which Pakistan is facing. A person is considered poor if his or her income level is below some minimum level necessary to meet basic needs. According to United Nations Development Program 65.5 percent population of Pakistan earns less than 2S per day.

POVERTY CONDITION IN PAKISTAN

According to the ADB Report, poverty is spreading in Pakistan because of rising population, Pakistan's internal situation,

agriculture backwardness, unequal income distribution, defiance expenditure, and increase in utility charges and rise in unproductive activities. It has been one of the biggest problems that Pakistan faced. Nearly 60% of the population of Pakistan lives in villages. As per analysis, poverty has increased roughly from 30% to 40% during decade. As per 2011 statistics, almost 40% of 107 developing countries are highly exposed to the poverty Pakistan is ranked among the 43 countries who are most exposed to poverty.

CAUSES OF POVERTY

Some of causes that increases poverty rate of the country are as follows:

Political Instability

Pakistan has been facing political crisis from its birth (till now. All the Governments including Military, all could not maintain political environment stable. The frequent involvement of army have never given democracy a fair chance to flourish in our country. Our political leaders are also responsible for this.

Governance Issues

Between 1947 and 1988, military governments were in power for 24 out of the 41 years. During the period of parliamentary democracy between 1988 and 1999, there were four national elections and nine changes of government. Also the involvement of Pakistan in Cold Wars in Afghanistan was responsible for the growth of extremist groups, spread of weapons, and frequent breakdowns of internal security.

Inconsistent Government Policies

The policies of government are based on their officials which do not have awareness about the problems of a common man. The desired output is not achieved after implementation of policies. After the failure of one policy, government does not take it for grant and announces, another policy without studying the consequences of previous one.

Overpopulation

Pakistan is facing overpopulation. The growth rate is very high. Expansion of population has been a real issue of concern for all governments. We are having limited resources due to which it is very difficult to control the growing population. The massively increasing population has almost effected resources in production, facilities and in job opportunities.

Unemployment

Pakistan is facing the problem of unemployment poorly. The existing unemployment rate is 15%. Many of young doctors, engineers and other educated people are out of job. Pakistan is facing the problem of lack of utilizing the talent due to unemployment.

Low Level of Human Development

The future growth potential and ability of country to reduce poverty is strongly dependent on the stock of social capital, and investments made to increase that stock. The level of human development in Pakistan is currently very low. As Pakistan lags behind other South Asian countries with respect to its social indicators as bulk of budgetary expenditure being concentrated in defense and debt servicing.

Heavy Defense Expenditure

Expenditure on defense and interest payments together accounted for 88 percent of total tax revenue in 1991. From 1998 to 2000, expenditure on these two heads has remained at over 90 percent of tax revenue.

Some other reasons are as under:

I. Lack of Following of Islamic System of Economy or Zakat.
II. Help to relatives
III. Industrialization
IV. Energy crisis
V. Taxes
VI. Costly labor
VII. Corruption
VIII. Urbanization and division of Agricultural Land

Solutions/Remedies to overcome the Poverty

Some of the solutions to overcome poverty are as follows:

Production of Employment Opportunities

Employment opportunities must let flourished by the economic activities, Rapid growth has been accompanied by a reduction of poverty Industrialization

NGOS

Interest free Loan

Micro-credit Programs for Poor

Benazir Income Support Program is an example to reduce the poverty of the people. Though it would not eradicate poverty rather it is an income support program for lessening the severity of the poor people in Pakistan, it is therefore suggested that the government should launch such programs in the country.

Education and Opening of Technical Institutes

The government should establish a large number of technical institutes throughout the story that the huge population of the country may seek skills and skilled labor may be utilized in the industries and factories of country.

Eradication of extremism and feudalism

Conclusion

To overcome poverty political leaders has to take concrete steps to enhance the growth with proper planning which can solve this they need to do is to appoint competent and well qualified economists to tackle this issue and stakeholder must take their responsibility with equal share.

Poverty in Pakistan and solutions to overcome it

By nehal ahsan

Outline

- WHAT IS POVERTY?
- POVERTY IN PAKISTAN
- POVERTY CONDITION IN PAKISTAN
- CAUSES OF POVERTY
- SOLUTION OR REMEDIES FOR POVERTY

WHAT IS POVERTY?

- Situation in which anyone lacks the resources necessary to be consume
- Consists of food, clothing, housing and other essentials
- Poverty as income based in most countries
- Basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, health care, clothing and shelter.

POVERTY IN PAKISTAN

- Poverty is one of the major social problems
- Person is considered poor if his or her income level fails below some minimum level necessary
- Poverty has increased roughly from 30% to 40%
- Poverty is spreading in Pakistan due to the rising population

Causes of poverty

- **Political Instability**
- Governance Issues
- Inconsistent Government Policies

- Overpopulation
- Unemployment
- Low Level of Human Development
- Heavy Defense Expenditure

Causes of poverty

- Lack of Following of Islamic System of Economy or Zakat.
- Help to relatives
- Industrialization
- Energy crisis
- Taxes
- Costly labor
- Corruption
- Corruption
- Urbanization and division of Agricultural Land

Solutions to overcome the Poverty

- Production of Employment Opportunities
- NGOS
- Interest free Loan
- Micro-credit Programs for Poor
- Education and Opening of Technical Institutes
- Eradication of

Conclusion

- To overcome poverty political leaders has to take concrete steps to enhance the growth with proper planning which can solve this they need to do is to appoint competent and well qualified economists to tackle this issue and stakeholder must take their responsibility with equal share.